

placed in a refrigerator, where they are kept at a temperature of 50° F., or under, until shipped to market. The bottles are packed and shipped in crates filled with ice. These precautions are necessary as a protection against possible contamination by bacteria, due to their intense liking for milk as a field in which to indulge their mathematical instinct for multiplying.

The two rooms used for the purposes of receiving and bottling the milk have floors of concrete, while their sides are mostly of glass, enabling the man in charge of the barn to see that the work is being properly done, and also contributing to the matter of cleanliness. A written record is kept of the daily products of each cow, and monthly examinations are made to ascertain the percentage of butter fat contained in the milk. In addition, there are occasional chemical and bacteriological examinations to determine the relative quantities of the constituent parts of the milk and the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter.

The milk not needed by the Institute for its own uses, which are many, is sold under contract mainly to its neighbor, the National Soldiers' Homes, and to consumers in the city of Norfolk. It does not sell what is commercially known as certified milk, or such as is certified as conforming to a certain standard of purity. The care and intelligence exercised by the Institute in the production and handling of milk, and the inspection of



THE DAIRY, HAMPTON INSTITUTE

its methods, which it gladly welcomes, are deemed sufficient guarantees of the high standard of the purity of its milk.

Hampton's Three-Fold Education

The distinctive feature of Hampton's education is its three-fold character; it is an education of the head, the hand, and the heart. Speaking of its educational purposes, General Armstrong said, "We are here not merely to make students, but men and women; to build up character and fit teachers and leaders."

The practical virtues of truth, honesty, perseverance, thoroughness, reliability, and promptness are inculcated; the subjection of feeling to reason is taught; and the necessity for the development of economic independence and sane and sound leadership is shown and emphasized.

The curriculum embraces the English subjects ordinarily studied in grammar and high schools. The Negro is lacking in the ideals of the home, the school, the state, and other social institutions. An important place is therefore assigned to the study of civics and economics.

It is through industrial education and training that the Negro becomes a skilled mechanic. His services as such are in ever-increasing demand and are highly paid for. He is thus enabled



LESSON IN FRUIT PACKING, HAMPTON INSTITUTE